

The Newport Mercury.

VOL. LXXIX. }
No. 4,075

NEWPORT. SATURDAY, JUNE 6, 1840.

Established
A. D. 1758.

THE NEWPORT MERCURY,
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, BY
J. M. & J. H. BARBER,
No. 133, THAMES-STREET.

TERMS. Two Dollars per annum—\$1 in
advance.

Advertisements not exceeding a square
inserted three weeks for \$1, and 17 cents
will be charged for each subsequent inser-
tion. All Advertisements, (except where
an account is open) must be paid for previ-
ously to insertion.

No paper is continued (unless at the dis-
cretion of the Editors) until arrearages are
paid.—Single papers to be had at the Office
only. Carriers not being allowed to dispose
of them.

NEW BOOKS.

WM. A. BARBER,
Has received This Day,
A LARGE Assortment of Books,
Stationery, &c. from the New-York
Trade Sale;—Among the Books are:—
Quarto Bibles, some elegantly bound,
Prayer Books, of different sizes and
prices—some finely bound.
Lessons—Question Books,
Byron's Works—Goldsmith's do-
Lockhart's Life of Scott, in 1 & 2 vols.
Miss Landon's Poetical Works.
Miss Gould's Poems,—Drake's Do.
Literary Souvenir for 1840,
The Gift, and Violet, both for 1840,
American Antiquities, &c. &c.
With a large Assortment of Juvenile
Books—and many religious, and other
interesting works, which will be sold
very Cheap.

LIKEWISE,
A Week at Newport, or a Visit to
Grand-Pa.—by Miss S. S. CAROONE:
Price only 624 cents;—and National
Spelling Book, 16 cents.
Saturday, April 18.

Sea-Baths, on the Long-Wharf.
EVERY Day, [Sundays excepted,]
Warm, Cold, and Shower Baths.
Also, Medicated Vapor or Steam Bath—
These Baths not only impart agreeable
sensations to the mind, but keep the skin
diaphanous and clear, and the body
healthy, removing the dead particles of
the cuticula, causing the blood to circu-
late freely, lighting up a fresh and health-
y glow in the most sallow countenance.
We invite our Friends to participate in
these luxuries.
N. B.—For Sale, TOYS, at Cost.
May 30. E. TREVETT.

10,000

Superior Spanish CIGARS,
Just received and for Sale at the
Confectionary & Variety Store of
T. STACY, Jr.
Opposite the Post-Office.
Newport, May 23.

FENCE LUMBER.
A LARGE Assortment of posts, pick-
ets narrow boards, for fencing, for
sale by H. BULL, jun.
March 21.

LUMBER.
ASH PLANK, Maple, and Birch
Plank, Boards and Joist of a good
quality, for sale by H. BULL, jun.
Feb 15.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, Executor of the last
Will and Testament of
Christopher Grant Champlin,
deceased, having been legally qualified to
act in said capacity, requests all persons
having demands against the Estate of said
deceased, to present them for settlement,
and those indebted, to make payment to
him. GEO. C. MASON, Exec'r.
Newport, April 20, 1840.

GUARDIAN'S NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has been appointed
by the Court of Probate for the town
of Portsmouth, Guardian of the persons
and Estates of **Emily, Margaret B. and
Anna Chase,** minor children of Peter
Chase, late of New York City, dec. and
has qualified himself, by giving bonds
according to law. He therefore requests
all persons interested, to take notice and
govern themselves accordingly.
JAMES CHACE, Guardian.
Portsmouth, Feb. 10, 1840.

D. K. BOUTELLE,
SURGEON DENTIST,
Continues his Professional Business at
the House of Wm. James Tiley's.
June 13th

WM. C. COZZENS & Co's CARPET WARE-ROOM.

Has been Replenished with 20
Pieces of Fine and Superfine
Lograin and Kidderminster CARPETS,
Making their Assortment complete of
extra qualities & choice patterns.
And they will be offered at a lower price
than they have ever before
been known.
Those in want of Carpets, will find it a
favorable time to buy.
Newport, April 11.

CARPETINGS

FINE, Superfine and Three Ply
Thompsonville and Kidderminster
CARPETINGS, this Day Opened, by
W. C. COZZENS & Co.
March 28.

NEW GOODS.

A LARGE Lot of NEW PRINTS, and
other Spring GOODS, just received
H. SESSIONS,
May 23.
162, Thames-st.

SHAWLS.

EDINBOROUGH and BROCHA
SHAWLS, among which are some
very low priced; 4-4 and 5-4 black
French Crape; satin Jeans; brown linen
Table Cloths; just received and for Sale
Cheap, at No. 162, Thames-street by
H. SESSIONS.
Newport, April 4.

WOOL.

THE Subscribers are willing to trade
Dry Goods for Wool. Those having
Wool on hand, and in want of Goods
can do as well in getting their supplies
as with the cash.
W. C. COZZENS & Co.
March 14.

FOR SALE.

The Subscriber offers
for Sale, his HOUSE and Lot,
situated in the central part of
Broad street, and now occupied
by the Rev. L. Howard.—The House
is a substantial, well built structure,
two stories high, 35 feet in length, by 30
in breadth, with an addition to the rear also
two stories high, and 18 feet by 12 in di-
mension, together with a wood house,
rain water cistern, and a well of good
water. The Lot is spacious, being 90
feet on Broad-street, and running back
upwards of 250 feet, and covered with a
variety of fruit and ornamental trees.—
The whole forms a most eligible resi-
dence for a private family, or may for a
small amount be converted into a con-
venient Boarding House.
May 30. WM. G. HAMMOND.

TO LET.

THE Dwelling-House, No
145, Thames-street, cor-
ner of Mary-street.—Apply to
R. J. TAYLOR.
Newport, April 11.

DANCING SCHOOL

AT MASONIC HALL,
The subscriber respectfully gives no-
tice, that his School for instruction
in the polite accomplishment of DANC-
ING, commenced at Masonic Hall,
on Tuesday evening last, March 23d,
and will be held on Tuesdays and Wed-
nesdays, afternoons and evenings.
N. B.—By request of a number of la-
dies who prefer attending an Evening
Class, he will give Lessons in Dancing,
at Masonic Hall, on Monday evenings.
April 11. D. T. CAPRON.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having been ap-
pointed Executors to the last Will
and Testament of
GEORGE IRISH, ESQ.
late of Middletown, dec. and have taken
upon themselves that trust, by giving
bonds as the law directs.—All persons
having demands upon the Estate of the
said deceased, are requested to present
the same for settlement, and those in-
debted, are called upon to make immedi-
ate payment to
GEO. I. BAILEY, { Exec's
GEORGE BOWEN, {
Middletown; March 16, 1840.

TAR, PITCH & ROSIN.

25 Bbls. TAR, in good order for
sale, at \$1 75 per bbl.—ALSO,
A few bbls PITCH and ROSIN, for sale
at less than the usual prices, by
H. BULL, jun.
Newport, April 9.

STATEMENT of the situation of the Banks in Rhode Island, on MON- DAY, May 4th, 1840.—As the same appears from the Returns made to the Bank Com- missioners.

LIABILITIES.	
Capital Stock,	\$9,968,183 00
Bills in Circulation,	1,402,181 00
Balances due other Banks,	447,893 74
Net Profits on hand,	472,660 57
Dividends unpaid,	16,702 29
Deposits on interest,	531,914 86
Deposits not on interest,	776,643 04
Total amount of Liabilities,	\$13,623,178 50
RESOURCES.	
Loans and Discounts,	\$11,717,778 92
Specie in Banks,	394,547 86
Bills of other Banks,	351,376 00
Balance due from other Banks,	681,499 75
Stock in own Bank,	103,420 95
Stock, real estate & other property,	224,555 02
Total amount of Resources,	\$13,623,178 50

Of Bills and Notes discounted,
there is due out of the State,
the sum of \$3,814,779 49
And payable in the State,
7,902,999 50
Of the Circulation, there is held
by the Banks, 302,064 00
In the hands of the Public, 1,099,547 00
By comparing the above Abstract with the
returns made to the Commissioners, April 6th,
1840, it appears that since that date,
The Circulation has been reduced, \$8,022 00
The Specie has been reduced, 14,320 45
The Deposits including dividends
unpaid, have been increased, 17,857 99
And the Loans and Discounts have
been increased, 1,471 45

HENRY ANTHONY, Bank
GEORGE G. KING, Commis-
WM. PECKHAM, sioners.
Office of the Bank Commissioners,
Providence, May 14th, 1840.
Published pursuant to Law. May 16.

Newport Exchange Bank.

At a Meeting of the Stockholders
of the NEWPORT EXCHANGE BANK,
held at the Banking-room Monday, May
4th, Charles M. Thurston, David S. Hol-
loway, Israel F. Lake, Nathan Hammett,
Samuel Carr, Thomas Fowler, and John
Sterne, were chosen Directors for the
ensuing year.
At a meeting of the Directors, the same
day, Charles M. Thurston was re-elected
President.
JOHN STERNE, Cashier.
Newport, May 9, 1840.

SAVINGS' BANK.

CHARLES GYLES, Esq. was ap-
pointed Treasurer of the SAVINGS
BANK, at a Meeting of the Directors
held 7th March, 1840, and will attend
to the duties of said Office, at the Mer-
chants Bank.
B. B. HOWLAND, Sec'y.
Newport, April 11.

BOARDS.

HARD Pine Floor BOARDS, planed
and tongued and grooved, for sale by
Feb. 3. H. BULL, jun.

BLEACHED GOODS.

THE Coddington Manufacturing
Company have on hand, a few
Cases of their BLEACHED GOODS,
50 Pieces in a Case) which they offer
for Sale cheap for Cash, or the custom-
ary liberal credit, by the Case only.—
Please apply to
Jan. 11. GEO. ENGS, Treas'r.

JAMES PHILLIPS,

BEING about to give up Business
offers for Sale his Stock of DRY
GOODS at Cost, for CASH.—Consisting
of English, French and American Prints
Ladies French Collars, of the newest pat-
terns; English and French Merinoes;
Ladies hosiery Gloves; men's do; wor-
sted, merino and cashmere Hose; wor-
sted, linen, and cotton table cloths; red,
white, and yellow Flannels; beaver,
pilot, and Broadcloths and Cassimeres;
Sattinets and Vestings.
N. B.—Any one who feels disposed
to clothe themselves Cheap, can do so,
by calling at 139, Thames-street.
Newport, March 28, 1840.

THE HAIR! THE HAIR!

NO better evidence is wanting
to show the superiority of the
Genuine Buffalo Oil, over other
preparations, than a number of
Druggists are endeavoring to imitate and
foster their miserable imitations on the public, for
genuine. Read advertisement. Beware of pe-
lars.
Genuine Buffalo Oil is fast taking the place
of all other articles to promote the growth, soften
and beautify the Hair; its use gives it a softness
that no other article does, and causes it to curl
beautifully—by free use it will darken and give
the hair a satin gloss. It is highly perfumed and
gives perfect satisfaction to all that have given it
a trial. You will observe the signature of the
proprietor, "William Brown," also, "Buffalo
Oil," inscribed on the bottle. In consequence
of a counterfeit which has recently appeared and
is now for sale, I have been persuaded to obtain
a new label engraved on copper, for which I
have secured a copy right, entered according to
an act of Congress in 1839, in the clerk's office
in the District Court of Massachusetts. Any in-
fringement will be dealt with according to law.
None genuine, unless signed in my own
hand writing. For sale in Newport by R.
J. TAYLOR and Dr. R. R. HAZARD.
August, 28.

NEW

PAPER-HANGINGS.

Prices Reduced according to the
Times!

M. FREEBORN,

Has Just Received a splendid As-
sortment of French and American
PAPER-HANGINGS, which he offers
for sale at very low prices, at No. 22,
Broad-street.
April 2.

NEW GOODS

JUST OPENED, BY

JAMES PHILLIPS.

A FRESH supply of Broadcloths;
Cassimeres, Statinets, Vestings;
Beaver and Pilot Cloths, French and
English Merinoes; bleached and un-
bleached Cottons; Russia Diapers; wor-
sted, linen and cotton table covers; Flan-
nels of all kinds; linen and cotton nap-
kins; French, English and American
Prints; silk and cotton Velvet, green
backing; buck Gloves and mittings, &c.
With a great variety of other goods;
that are generally kept in a Dry Goods
Store.

N. B.—The above Goods have been
bought within a few days, Very Cheap.
The public in general will do well to call,
and examine them at No. 139, Thames-
street.
Newport, Oct. 12.

Encourage Home Manufacture

NEW light 4-4 CALICOES,

Printed on the Coddington Factory Cloth
A very beautiful style, & at a low price
Just Opened, and for sale by
WM. C. COZZENS & Co.

A L S O,

Coddington Co. Bleached Cottons,
Do. do. unbleached Do.
In remnants of all lengths and at prices
suited to the times.

With every style and kind of Domestic
Sheetings, Shirtings and Calicoes,
bought at the lowest rates, and
offered by the piece or yard
at a small advance,
April 11.

LIST CARPETING.

10 Pieces of very superior List
CARPETING, just received
and for Sale, by
Jan. 4, 1840. H. SESSIONS

NEW MUSIC,

FOR THE PIANO FORTE.

Just received and for sale, at the Variety
Store of T. STACY, Jr.
Directly opposite the Post-Office.
May 23.

BOARDERS WANTED.

GENTLEMEN or LADIES wish-
ing Steady Board, can be accom-
modated at Mrs. MUNRO's very plea-
santly situated House in Marlborough
street
May 23.

VERMONT CLOTHS.

A LARGE Lot of dressed and un-
dressed BROADCLOTHS,—
Kerseymeres and 3-4 Cloths, for Sale
May 2. H. SESSIONS.

ELEGANT RIBBONS.

A FEW Boxes rich Bonnet RIB-
BONS, this day received by
H. SESSIONS.
May 16.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having been ap-
pointed Executors of the last Will
and Testament of **JOHN WEEDEN**
late of Jamestown, dec. and having qual-
ified themselves according to law, for the
performance of said trust, request all per-
sons having claims against said estate, to
present the same to either of us, and those
indebted to make immediate payment.
DANIEL J. WEEDEN, { Exec's
JOHN H. WEEDEN, {
Jamestown, Feb. 18.

TO LET,

THE lower part of the
House and Shop in
Thames street, at the south
corner of Scott's wharf. For
terms, enquire on the premises.
Newport, May 23.

TO LET,

THE VAUGHN House, at
the corner of Washing-
ton square and Thames-street.
For terms, apply to
March 7. JONATHAN T ALMY.

MISCELLANY.

A TRICK OF WAR.

A correspondent of the Knickerbocker
in a well written article, mentions that
during the late war with Great-Britain,
he accidentally got possession of some of
the signals of the British Navy, which he
put into the hands of Commodore Rodgers
—and he thus concludes his account:
"Soon after the peace, dining with
Commodore Rodgers, at his house in
Washington, he related to me the follow-
ing circumstances, which I give nearly
in his own words.

"I acknowledged the receipt of your
letter," he observed "and was deter-
mined to have the signals made on board,
and to try the experiment, none of my
officers understanding for what purpose
they were intended. I cruised some
time without meeting an enemy, until one
afternoon we fell in with a schooner some
six or eight miles to the windward of us.
We hoisted the British ensign, which she
answered by displaying another, and at
the same time a signal at her main-top-
gallant mast head, which I immediately
discovered was like one of those you had
given me. From the list of English
frigates, I selected the number of the
"Sea Horse," one of their largest class,
and known to be on our coast, and hoisted
it. She bore down at once and came
under our stern; I ordered her to heave
to, and I would send a boat on board of
her.

"This order was obeyed, and I des-
patched a lieutenant to bring her signal
book; enjoining on him, and the crew
the strictest secrecy respecting our char-
acter. He was politely received by the
captain, whose schooner proved to be
the "Highflyer." Our lieutenant's coat
attracted his attention, not being of the
latest London fashion, although the crown
and anchor was on the button; but cast-
ing his eyes on the frigate, seeing the
British ensign, and now and then the red
coat of a marine appearing above the
hammock netting, his mind was appar-
ently set at rest.

"The lieutenant informed him that he
was requested to bring his signal book on
board the "Sea-horse, in order to have
some alterations made, as there was a
rumor that the Yankees had possession
of something like the signals, and it was
therefore necessary to change the num-
bers! This ruse had the desired effect,
and our lieutenant returned with the
book, which placed me in command of
the whole correspondence of the British
Navy. I then sent the gig for the cap-
tain requesting him to come on board;
and bring any despatches he might have
in charge.

"On reaching our deck, he seemed sur-
prised at the size of the vessel, praised
her cleanliness; and the order in which
every thing appeared; admired the new
red coats of the marines, and on being
invited into the cabin handed me a bun-
dle of despatches for Admiral Warren,
who, he observed, must be within forty
miles to leeward. I ordered refresh-
ments, and, in company with several of
my officers, we entered into general
conversation.

"I asked him what object Admiral
Warren had in cruising in that neighbor-
hood? He said, to intercept the Ameri-
can privateers and merchantmen, but
particularly to catch Commodore Rogers,
who, he understood, had command of one
of the fastest sailing frigates in the Ameri-
can navy! I inquired of him what kind
of a man this Rodgers was, and if he had
ever seen him? He said no; but he
had understood he was an odd character
and devilish hard to catch. After con-
versing on several other subjects, I ab-
ruptly put this question to him.

"Sir, do you know what vessel you
are on board of?"

"Why yes, Sir," he replied, "on
board his Majesty's ship Sea-Horse."

"Then, sir, you labor under a great
mistake. You are board the United
States frigate President, and I am Com-
modore Rodgers at your service."

"The dying dolphin never assumed a
greater variety of colors than did this
poor fellow's face. 'Sir,' said he 'you
are disposed to be humorous, and must
be joking.' I assured him it was no joke;
and to satisfy him on that head, handed
him my commission. At the same mo-
ment the band struck up "Yankee
Doodle," on our quarter deck; on reach-
ing which, he saw the American ensign
flying, the red coats of the marines turn-
ed blue, and the crown-and-anchor but-
ton metamorphosed into the eagle.

"This affair," observed the commo-
dore, "was of immense importance to our
country. We obtained in full the British
signals; the operations of Admiral War-
ren, by the non-receipt of his des-
patches were destroyed for the season;
and it probably saved the frigate, for the
course I was running, at the time of my
falling in with the Highflyer, would
have brought me into the midst of his
fleet during the night."
New-York, March, 1840. G. R.

SCOTLAND, AND THE SCOTCH.

A new work, under this title, by Miss
C. SINCLAIR, has just been published at
New-York.—It is a sprightly series of
letters, giving a description of a summer
ramble through Scotland, Wales, &c.—
We make the following extract:—the
sneers directed at the occasional results
of commercial misfortune among them,
seem to have a transatlantic application,
if we may believe Miss Sinclair:—

"Near this glen we met the farmer
named Macdonald, who lately became
bankrupt for £40,000, involving all the
poor people around, who had intrusted
him with their money, in one common
rum. It seemed almost a pity his ances-
tor escaped the massacre! He strode
with a consequential step, and inhabits a
good house, surrounded by a capital gar-
den, while the unhappy creditors exist as
they best can. The sum was a prodig-
ious one for any person in his line of
life to hazard; and we thought of the
Cardinal de Rohan, in former times, an-
nouncing, that one of his own relations
had failed for a million of money, when
he added in a tone of exaltation, "That
was bankruptcy worthy of a Rohan!"

It appears as if there must be some great
defect in our laws and customs with re-
spect to a failure, as any debtor, who
chooses to throw aside principle and mo-
rality, may gain a complete triumph over
his creditors. He lodges his money in
some assumed name, pleads an insolv-
ency, gets himself in technical phrase white-
washed, and comes forth as welcome
in society as ever, and possessing some
acknowledged means of supporting ex-
travagance, which is considered perfect-
ly respectable and made the subject of
many amusing jests among his friends.

—One instance of this occurred some
since, when a poor creditor succeeded,
with great difficulty, in forcing his way
to the presence of a gentleman who had
long owed him a small bill, which he
pleaded hard to have paid immediately
adding that he had struggled through
difficulties as long as possible, but feared
now, if the whole amount were not dis-
charged he must inevitably break!

"Break!" said his auditor. "The
very best thing you can do! Every-
body breaks! I broke myself! Go
home and break as fast as you can!"

COLONIZATION OF THE JEWS.—

Malta letters bring accounts from Syria,
in which some curious particulars are
given of Sir Moses Montefiore's proceed-
ings during his late visit to the Holy
Land. We remember rumors which had
currency some years ago, of the great
Jewish capitalist's (Mr. Rothschild) de-
sign to employ his wealth in the purchase
of Jerusalem, as the seat of a kingdom,
and bring back the tribes under his own
guidance and sovereignty. If the scheme
amid its sublimity, savored sufficiently of
the romantic to make the rumor suspicious,
the positive acts of Sir Moses, at
least, exhibit an anxiety to gather to-
gether the wanderers in the neighbor-
hood of their ancient home, and future
hopes, that they may await events on the
ground where they can best be made
available to the fulfillment of the promise.
During his pilgrimage he sought his way
to the hearts of his countrymen by giving
a talaris (we believe about fifteen piast-
res) to every Israelite; and having in-
stituted strict inquiries respecting the
various biblical antiquities on his way,
and ascertained the amount of duty which
the sacred places and villages paid to the
Egyptian government to be about 60,000
purses (a purse being equal to fifteen ta-
laris, (he proposed to the Viceroy of
Egypt that he (Sir Moses) should pay
this revenue out of his own pocket, as the
price of that prince's permission to him
to colonize all those places with the chil-
dren of Israel. The offer has been, it is
said, accepted, subject to the condition
that the colony shall be considered national,
and not under European protec-
tion.—London Paper.

Overcoming Prejudices.—The most
difficult of all the innovations introduced
by the Pacha of Egypt, was the dissec-
tion of human bodies in teaching surgery.

The priesthood firmly refused to sanc-
tion such a violation of the laws of the
prophet. The Pacha told them that in
his opinion dissection was perfectly prop-
er, and that their own bodies will furnish
the first examples, unless they speedily
came into his views. The argument was
inevitable; the priests were convinced.

First voyage to China.—The first
voyage from this country to China was
made by a vessel of three hundred and
sixty tons, which sailed from New-York,
Feb. 22, 1784. It was commanded by
John Green.—On the 18th of July it an-
chored in the straits of Sunda, (between
the islands of Sumatra and Java) and af-
ter some delay at Macao, arrived at
Canton, August 30th. It returned to
New-York, May 11, 1785.

CONGRESS.

SENATE, THURSDAY, May 28.—The bill authorizing the States to tax any lands within their limits, sold by the United States, was discussed at length, until the expiration of the two morning hours, when the discussion upon the Bankrupt Bill was resumed. Mr. Strange's amendment, extending Mr. Wall's substitute to all classes of persons, whether traders or not, was passed by a vote of 37 to 3.—Messrs. Hubbard, Wall and Williams.

Mr. Webster after this made a few brief practical remarks upon the character of the bill. He spoke of the provision which gave one class of creditors advantage over another, and saw no reason for inserting such provisions in the bill.—Mr. W. commented upon existing laws in the case of sureties for public officers. There was but one objection to this, and that was the nature of surety for Government debts. These sureties were under existing laws made to have a priority after the claims of the United States had been secured.

Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Walker both contended that the United States should have a preference over all other creditors in assignments. Were it otherwise the United States would receive nothing.

Mr. Wright supported the amendment of Mr. Webster in favor of striking out the preferred class of creditors. He thought the amendment should prevail in order to make the bill uniform.

Mr. Davis of Mass. supported the amendment briefly, and considered it odious that the United States should have preference over other creditors. It was enough that the U. States were placed upon an equality with other creditors.

After some remarks from Mr. Moulton, Mr. Webster and Mr. Strange, the amendment prevailed in the order of placing all creditors upon an equality with the exception of the United States. The Government is to have the preference unless the bill is further amended. The vote upon this last amendment was followed by a motion to adjourn.—Mr. Strange announcing that he had additional amendments to offer.

HOUSE.—THE PRE-EMPTION BILL.—Mr. Triplett, of Ky. asked leave to report a bill supplementary to the pre-emption act of yesterday. The bill is designed to limit the benefits of the act to actual settlers. The opinion is that the bill as it is will lead to frauds upon the revenue. Objections were made to the report of the bill. Mr. Triplett gave notice that he should to-morrow ask a suspension of the rules for the purpose of introducing his bill.

SUB-TREASURY BILL.—Mr. Lowell, of Me. who commenced his speech yesterday afternoon, continued his remarks to-day. He commenced with his remarks, during the whole sitting. There were no signs of conclusion at the time when a motion was made that the House adjourn.

SENATE, FRIDAY, May 29.—There was a joint resolution reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations, authorizing the President to receive the presents from the Imam of Muscat, and the lion and lioness from the Emperor of Morocco, and to dispose of the same, placing the proceeds in the public Treasury.

The bankrupt bill, after undergoing several amendments, was finally postponed until Monday next, to which day the Senate adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Chinn of Louisiana, asked leave to move the following:

Resolved, That the Postmaster General communicate to this House without delay, the time at which the postmaster at Baton Rouge became a defaulter; the time, number, and amounts of the various drafts which have been drawn on him, and which he has refused to pay, and particularly the amount now due by said postmaster to the Government; also, all the communications which have been written and received in relation to said default, together with all other correspondence which has occurred touching the removal from office of said postmaster, and of the appointment of a successor to said officer.

Objection being made to receiving this motion, Mr. Chinn moved that the rules be suspended to admit of his offering the resolution. The motion to suspend the rules was negatived by yeas 77 nays 69. (not two thirds)

Mr. Anderson gave notice that on Monday next he would ask leave to introduce a bill, which he said was indispensably necessary to save the Government from the most outrageous frauds, and greatly to benefit the actual, honest, bona fide settlers on the public lands.

The question recurring on receiving a certain report from the committee on commerce, made some days since by Mr. Hillen, and objected by Mr. Curtis, on which the question arose whether a standing committee of the House has power to reconsider a report agreed upon by it, and made to the House—

Mr. Dickerson of New Jersey, addressed the House in support of the right of a committee to reconsider.

Mr. Craig took the opposite side, and spoke at length.

Mr. Pope went with warmth into the argument, insisting that any act of a committee might be reconsidered, and this even after the chairman had made a report. He had mistaken the true opinion of the committee.

[The morning hour here expired, with out deciding any thing upon this point.]

The House then proceeded to consider bills reported on the last private bill

day, and which were now on their third reading.

Several of these were postponed. The bill for the relief of Brigadier General Daniel Parker occasioned some debate; it was opposed by Mr. Cave Johnson, and defended by Mr. Lincoln, but before any decision was had upon the hour of recess arrived; and the House took its daily recess till 4 o'clock.

On Saturday this matter was disposed of by the previous question. By a vote of 88 to 33 the first report was received, with the bill repealing the pilot law. All the Whigs voted in the negative save one.

After this an unsuccessful effort was made to take up the sub-Treasury bill.—The House took up the calendar of private bills. In the afternoon session there was no quorum.

Between the morning and afternoon sessions there was a foolish scuffle between Messrs. Rayner and Montgomery, both of North Carolina. Cause—a publication in the Globe by the latter.

SENATE, MONDAY, June 1.—Several petitions were presented and referred.

GENERAL BANKRUPT LAW.—The debate was resumed upon this bill at the point where it closed on Friday,—a motion to strike out the provisions contained in the twenty fourth section, to prevent fraudulent transfers.

Mr. Webster suggested to Mr. Strange, that instead of striking out the section it should be modified. The suggestion was acceded to.

Mr. Clay, of Ala. followed with an amendment highly important, considering the source from whence it sprung. His motion was to strike out the clause for including banks.

Mr. C. spoke briefly upon the amendment, and called for the yeas and nays, which were ordered. The vote was about to be taken, when Mr. Calhoun said that the motion was a most important one. He had designed to speak upon the bill, and would do so to-morrow if the Senate would indulge him with a postponement. The indulgence was granted.

MEXICAN TREATY.—The bill for carrying into effect the Mexican Treaty, which passed the House a few days since, was called up and passed.

HOUSE. The House of Representatives was considerably excited by the news from Florida, which came in the Southern mail of yesterday and this morning. The Secretary of War considered the information important enough to be sent to the committee on Military Affairs. The information consisted of official papers from the authorities in Florida, Civil and Military. The papers were read, by the Clerk. Being read, Mr. Thompson, of S. C. said he wished the suspension of the rules, for the purpose of taking up the bill now in committee of the whole, proposing to raise fifteen hundred men for the Florida service. The friends of the bill, Mr. Thompson said, would not take up one half hour, so far as the debate might depend upon himself, or any of the Military committee. Those disposed to discuss the Florida War, would have an opportunity when other bills came up. Humanity and patriotism called for immediate action, for the relief of the people of Florida.

Mr. Downings said that in addition to the sad and thrilling intelligence received at the War department, he had letters which detailed other outrages no less painful. Florida was agitated from one end of the territory to the other. "I beg and implore the House," said the delegate from the Territory, "to take up the bill. No man in Florida is safe unless he lives in a walled town, or is protected in his house. Let the bill pass."

Mr. Atherton of N. H. objected, giving as a reason that he wished to take up his proposed resolution, for amending one of the rules of the House, so that the Sub-Treasury bill could be made to take precedence of all other business.

Mr. Coles of Va. hoped that the rules would not be suspended. He should not vote for the bill if it was brought before the House, considering it as he did objectionable in many particulars.

The yeas and nays were called upon the motion to suspend the rules. Two thirds were necessary, and the motion was not carried.

Mr. Thompson then moved that the rules be suspended for this day only with a view of taking up the bill. This too was objected to by yeas and nays—a party vote.

The Military committee then plead for two hours, but the necessary majority was against suspension, and the motion was lost.

Mr. Triplett of Ky. brought forward his bill supplementary to an act to prevent the pre-emption bill from being so constructed as to be of benefit to no one but actual settlers upon the Public Lands. The Administration members refused to vote for a suspension of the rules, and the motion was lost.

NEW-YORK PILOT LAW.—The motion to reconsider the vote of Saturday, in relation to the act of the committee on commerce, was next in order. The House refused to consider, 108 to 84.

SENATE, TUESDAY, June 2.—There was a long and animated debate upon a memorial presented by Mr. Clay, from Mr. Reynolds, late postmaster at Reynoldsburg, Ohio, setting forth that he had been dismissed by the Postmaster General, for reasons, which reasons he had applied for but could not obtain. Mr. Allen of Ohio, made the memorial a political debate and was answered by Mr. Clay and Crittenden. The subject was laid over to Wednesday.

The bankrupt bill was then taken up. Mr. Clay's motion (Clay of Alabama), to strike out the clauses relating to banks, was carried, 23 to 16. Mr. Calhoun voted to strike out, after declaring the bill and substitute both unconstitutional.

Mr. Huntington, the Senator elect from Connecticut, appeared and took his seat.

In the House, after a number of reports from committees had been presented, the sub-Treasury bill was talked about for several hours. Mr. Thompson tried in vain to get the Florida protection bill before the House.

THE NEWPORT MERCURY.

NEWPORT,

SATURDAY, June 6, 1840

June Town-Meeting.

The Annual Meeting for the choice of Town Officers, was held on Tuesday last.—H. Y. CRANSTON, Esq. Moderator. The following Officers were elected for the ensuing year:—

For Town-Clerk—Benj. B. Howland. **Town Council**—Theo. Topham, D. M. Coggeshall, Eleazer Trevett, Nathan B. Hammett, Anthony V. Taylor.

[Previous to the nomination of Town Treasurer, his Report of receipts and expenditures, and that of the Finance Committee, was received and read.—Considerable debate then took place as to the expenditures of the Street Commissioners which it appeared by their report, had exceeded nearly \$3,000 over the sum appropriated by the Town.—The subject was finally postponed, and the election of Officers then proceeded.]

Town-Treasurer—George Freeborn, re-elected on 1st ballot, by 131 majority over all others.

Town Sergeant—James Lawton. **Commissioners of School Fund**—E. F. Newton, D. C. Dunham, John Stevens, the latter in place of C. Gyles, who goes out by rotation.

Public School Committee—Daniel C. Denham, Wm. H. Douglass, J. J. Gould, Charles Lawton, J. B. Weaver, S. H. Cottrell, O. C. Turner, James Horswell, John Allan, Joseph Joslen.

Assessors of Taxes—Thomas Bush, Wm. H. Crandall, N. B. Hammett.

[After an unsuccessful ballot for Collector of Taxes, the choice was postponed until afternoon.]

A resolution was then passed, naming a Committee of Arrangements for celebrating the 4th of July, and appointing Mr. Wm. D. Lake as Orator for the occasion. The sum of \$75 was voted to defray the expenses of the celebration.

The Meeting was then adjourned to 3 o'clock p. m.

Afternoon.—The choice of Officers was resumed.

For Collector of Taxes—J. Goodspeed elected on 3d ballot, by a maj. of 10, over all others.

Commissioners of the Asylum—Jos. T. Perry, Richard Shaw, Clark Burdick, Elisha Atkins, Charles Sherman, James Horswell, John Allan, E. F. Newton, B. B. Howland—the three last named in place of the first three on the old list, who go out by rotation.

Sealer of Leather—Benj. H. Ailman.

Overseer of the Poor—Peter P. Remington.

Pound Keepers—Abraham H. Tilley, H. Almy.

Overseer of Small Pox—Thomas Goddard.

Town Audit—Audley Clarke, George Engs, Robt. P. Lee.

Fence Viewers—H. Taggart, C. Weaver, H. G. Taylor.

Constables—Jesse Dunham, James Westgate, Isaiah Burdick, Henry Taggart, Geo. Tripp.

Committee to superintend Washington Square—Edward W. Lawton.

Fire Wards—Richard Shaw, S. H. Cottrell, Lewis Barlow, Wm. T. Tilley, James Horswell, R. B. Cranston, S. Ward, Charles Lawton, James Phillips and the Sheriff.

Surveyors of Land—H. C. Martin, G. C. Shaw, S. Brown.

Keeper of Powder House—James Shaw.

Auctioneers—J. C. Shaw, C. N. Tilley, N. Sweet, Wm. Swan, Jr. E. A. Sherman, N. White, J. Goodspeed, M. Hall, E. F. Newton, G. C. Shaw, John Vars, C. Barber, James Smith, J. T. Tilley, Chas. Lawton, J. W. Davis, Jr. Elijah Sherman, Jr. Z. L. Hammond.

Valuers of Estates when disputed in voting—N. S. Ruggles, Isaiah Crooker, B. Marsh, Jr.

Measures of Stone—J. Sanford, Jr. Philip Stevens, A. M. McGregor, E. Smith, H. C. Martin.

Clerks of Markets—Thomas Bush, for Brick, Wm. Pengolley, for lower market.

Inspectors of Fire Hooks & Ladders—John Goddard, John Stevens, Josiah S. Munro, Wm. Stevens, Edward T. Allan, David Sherman, H. Ailman, Joseph Weaver.

Sealers of Weights and Measures—Wm. Brownell, A. Melvill, and Thos. D. Melvill.

Overseer of Sand & Gravel at Fort Wolcott—The Street Commissioner.

Town Crier—J. Goodspeed.

Measures of Grain, Salt, & Sea Coal—C. Tripp, M. L. Trundy.

Gaugers of Casks—John S. Lang-

ley, N. H. Langley, J. Sanford, Jr. B. G. Hunt, D. M. Coggeshall, D. Melville, Peleg Clarke, P. Bryer, J. Henderson, James Henderson, Wm. H. Ailman.

Surveyors of Joiners' Lumber—Thos. Goddard, J. Sanford, Jr. H. C. Martin, Adam S. Coe, S. M. Stedman, Wm. Swan, Jr. C. C. Mumford.

Field Drivers—C. Weaver, W. Eldredge, H. S. Simmons, N. King, O. Tennant, George Sherman.

Surveyor of Wood, Pit and Charcoal—P. P. Remington.

Inspector of Houses relative to fire buckets—William T. Tilley.

Surveyors of Wharf, round Timber & Spars—J. Sanford, Jr. H. C. Martin, R. P. Lee.

Packers of Fish, Cullers of Hoops, Staves, &c.—J. S. Langley, N. H. Langley, J. Henderson, James Henderson, J. J. Allan, Wm. H. Ailman.

Surveyor of Bark—P. P. Remington.

Corders of Bark—Richard Hazard, H. Anthony, E. Watson, P. Anthony, I. Coddington, C. C. Mumford, T. J. Burdick.

Com. to place Stores and Pipes—Geo. Engs, Charles Lawton, Wm. Brownell.

Inspectors of Chimneys—C. Tripp, Wm. C. Tennant.

Com. to settle disputes with proprietors and inspectors of Chimneys—D. Brown, Wm. C. Tennant.

Inspectors of Nuisances—1st Ward, Thos. Goddard, Horatio G. Taylor, 2d Ward, S. Bell, T. Bush, 3d Ward, George Engs, B. H. Ailman, 4th Ward, R. Stevens, P. Anthony, 5th Ward, S. Whitehouse, J. Lyon, P. Kaighn.

Corders of Wood—E. Cobleigh, Joshua Stacy, O. Peckham, J. H. Barker, J. Whitehouse, R. Sherman, O. Durfee, I. F. Havens, D. Peckham, P. Anthony, P. Kaighn, I. Coddington, J. Gladding, W. Friend, J. B. Clark (son of Simeon), C. Tripp, J. C. Clark, M. Ashton, Wm. Greenman, E. Smith, T. J. Burdick, G. Popple, J. Langley, D. K. Carr, S. Burroughs, W. Eldridge, J. H. Moore, N. Nason, A. Hudson, A. Lockwood.

Surveyors of Highways—1st Ward, T. Goddard, Wm. Thurston, 2d Ward, R. Shaw, James Horswell, 3d Ward, George Engs, N. Underwood, 4th Ward, S. Cahoon, C. Gyles, 5th Ward, S. Debliss, G. Armstrong.

Com. to lease the Theatre—Edward T. Allan and Jon. T. Almy.

Com. to superintend Square in Farewell Street—Wm. S. Nichols.

Sunday Constables—George Tilley, P. P. Remington, James A. Greene, Robert Stevens, Wm. Caswell, Wm. H. Read and C. M. Thurston.

Town Bell Ringers—Philip Sherman and S. Gladding.

[We are indebted to the *Herald of the Times*, for the following Municipal proceedings:—]

The law of the State was then read in reference to the appointment of street Commissioners, and a vote passed that the town appoint but one Street Commissioner. On motion Mr. Henry G. Place was chosen to fill that office.

In conformity to the recommendation of the Finance Committee, a vote was now passed to raise a tax of \$7,500 to meet the expenses of the town for the ensuing year. The report of the committee shows that this sum will be more than sufficient to meet the current expenses of the town for the year and pay something towards liquidating the debt, if expended according to their recommendation, as will be seen by the annexed abstract from said report.

The town now owes a debt of \$11,374 85

Amount required for support of poor, \$2,000
" Public Schools, 600
" Streets & Highways, 270
Incidental expenses, 4025
Total \$7,275 00

To meet which the resources of the town for the ensuing year will amount to \$1,127 33
Amount of tax ordered, 7,500 00
8,627 33
Remaining unprovided for \$12,772 52
Total \$21,399 85

It was voted, that the tax be paid on or before the 1st of Oct. next.

It was also voted, that no appropriation of money made for any purpose, shall be increased until a new warrant is issued calling a meeting of the freemen for that purpose.

On motion of Mr. Ennis it was voted, that a committee be appointed to confer and co-operate with the State's committee, for the purpose of affording them all the necessary facilities and accommodations on the part of the town, for carrying into effect the design of the Legislature to celebrate in this place the semi-centennial anniversary of the adoption by the State, of the Constitution of the United States. Messrs. Wm. Ennis, Wm. H. Douglas, B. Marsh, Jr., W. D. Callahan, Charles Lawton, and James Atkinson were appointed that committee.

Voted, that hereafter the Common Burying Ground shall not be leased for pasturage, or used for any other purpose than that for which it is properly designed, and that the overseer of the poor be allowed annually the sum of thirty-three dollars as an equivalent for the loss of the rent thereof.

The 15th annual report of the Public School Committee was then read and ordered to be published in all the papers of the town. [It will be found in another column.]

Voted, that the School Committee be authorized to alter the mode of teaching in the Public Schools if they think proper.

The report of the town's committee appointed to inquire into the manner in which the Street Commissioners had discharged their duty, was read. The report reflected very severely upon the conduct of the Commissioners, and excited a good deal of feeling. Some were for rejecting the report—and some for receiving and printing it. It was finally agreed to receive it in order to bring it fairly before the meeting.

After the report was received, the moderator expressed a hope that, though it was said corporations had no souls, the freemen would not lose sight of their dignity in the disposition of this report.

Mr. James A. Greene here vindicated himself from the imputations cast upon him as one of the commissioners.

Mr. Joseph T. Perry also spoke in confirmation of what was stated by Mr. Greene, in his behalf.

After some further debate, Mr. Michael Freeborn moved that the further consideration of the report be indefinitely postponed, the language contained therein being altogether too severe and disrespectful. The motion was carried.

Mr. Ennis wished to know whether the town approve or not of the doings of the Street Commissioners—whether any expression of the town was to be had on that subject or not?

The discussion was here interrupted by a motion from Mr. Charles Lawton that the town pay the Street Commissioners the full amount of their expenditures on the Streets, which motion prevailed.

Voted, that the town Treasurer be directed to take up at the Savings Bank certain town orders, and give his note for the same.

Sundry bills were then passed.

Messrs. B. Hazard, Wm. Ennis, Geo. G. King, D. C. Denham and J. Joslen, were appointed a committee to revise the By-Laws of the town, and add other laws if necessary, and report to the next town meeting—also to procure the passage of an act by the Legislature empowering the freemen of Newport to appoint a town Marshal.

Messrs. B. Marsh, Jr. C. Lawton, S. R. Cotton, and James Horswell, were appointed a committee to report suitable rules and regulations for the markets; and to ascertain, if the Theatre cannot be appropriated to some useful purpose, and inquire also what use can be made of the fish market—with instructions to report at the next town meeting.

Mr. Philip Peckham of Middletown, was about addressing the meeting on the subject of carting sand and gravel from the Beach, when a motion was made and carried to adjourn till Saturday next at three o'clock P. M. and the meeting so adjourned.

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF PUBLIC SCHOOL COMMITTEE, 1840.

To the freemen of the town of Newport, at their Annual Town Meeting, to be held on Tuesday the 2d day of June, 1840.

The public School Committee of the town of Newport, respectfully report. That since the commencement of the year the number of applications for admission has been 600. The number of admissions has been 420. The number belonging to the schools at present, is 546.

The number belonging to school No. 1, at the commencement of the year, 260. Some have not been received for want of sufficient qualifications: some have been expelled for misconduct; others could not be accommodated for want of room; while some have voluntarily left the school or forfeited their seats by being absent. There are now about sixty applicants, who are only waiting for vacant seats, these are principally candidates for a primary school.

There are now six schools in the town; 4 where children above 9 years are taught, and two primary or infant schools. One of these have been established since the last Annual Town Meeting. The pupils have been generally attentive to the studies of the school, and have made great improvement in their studies, (with few exceptions.) The difficulty of procuring steady attendance has been the chief fault.

The time of keeping school is divided into four quarters, with an examination at the end of each quarter, followed by a vacation of one week.

The examinations have been highly satisfactory to the committee, and we believe to the numerous citizens who have attended them, with the exception of the Lancasterian School, which we consider an improper system and not calculated to be of advantage to the class of children who come within its influence, and your committee would respectfully suggest, both from their own observation and continual complaints of our fellow citizens, that a change may be made in this school—not that we have any reason to complain of its long tried Principal, on the contrary we are happy to commend his indefatigable industry and perseverance, as well as his high qualifications, but we are convinced that the Monitorial system will not answer in our community. Parents actually complain that their children retrograde under this system, and our own observation teaches us, that the children do not keep up with the pupils of any other school in this town. We also know that many individuals in the south district, are deterred from sending their children to this school, for the above mentioned reasons. Its inferiority is more striking when compared with the new Bay School in the north district, taught upon the old plan of Principal and Assistant. In this school, children who could scarcely read at the commencement of the year, are now studying Geography, Arithmetic and English Grammar, and we are satisfied that in the Lancasterian school, more time is actually wasted in preparing for recitations, than is employed either in reciting or studying. This has been proved by some of the committee and several citizens (at the examination) by the watch. We therefore hope that the town will give this subject its due consideration, and act upon it immediately.

The girls' school and the primary school in the south district, are both in a flourishing state. In the former, there has been a change, viz. Miss Tew, not finding it consistent with her convenience to serve for her accustomed salary, resigned; Miss M. A. Taylor has since been engaged, and is conducting the school in a very satisfactory manner, and it gives us pleasure to notice the prosperous state of the schools in the north district, so long needed, and so highly useful to that part of the town. As an experiment, they have thus far exceeded our most sanguine expectations, and we have no doubt that they will continue to improve in the most satisfactory manner.

Satisfied that it is for the advantage of both to keep the very young and the more advanced children separate, we have considered it expedient to establish an infant school in the north district, which has now been in operation three months, and has proved highly useful.

We consider this kind of school of the very greatest importance, and if there were still others in the town it would be for the advantage of all concerned.

The great destruction of books and stationery which continually takes place, owing to the carelessness and mischievousness of young children, (notwithstanding the exertions of teachers to prevent it) has suggested to the committee the propriety of taxing those who are able, to pay for said books, &c.

The branches taught in the schools are reading, spelling, writing, arithmetic, geography, history, natural philosophy, English grammar, algebra, drawing maps, and composition.

The committee, on their part would say, that in all their doings they have studied the mutual advantage of both town and school. They lost no time in organizing themselves into a committee, have held regular weekly meetings, and have tried to make strict justice their rule in admitting and discharging children. They have also established a library for the benefit of the children in the north district, a considerable portion of the expense of which has been paid by the voluntary subscription of children, for writing books.

For various reasons the expenses of the past year have been greater than they will probably be for the future—some bills left unpaid by the former committee—the expense incident to the establishment of new schools, are such as cannot occur often.

The accounts and vouchers for the past year, have been presented to the Town Council, and audited by them, and stand as follows:

Received, and on hand when Committee came into office,	\$653.13
Do from State	1739.32
Do from Town	800.00
	\$3192.65

Paid for salaries	\$2087.50
Do for books	280.51
Do for fuel	136.00
Do for incidental expenses	227.32
Do for balance to new account	461.32
	\$3192.65

Respectfully submitted this 2d day of June, 1840, by OLIVER C. TURNER, for the Committee.

Celebration of the Adoption of the Constitution.

The Legislature of this State, having at the October session last past, resolved, "that the Semi-Century Anniversary of the adoption of the Constitution of the United States, by this State, be celebrated at Newport by the People of this State, at the June session of the General

Arrival of the Steam ship at Boston.

The Steamship Unicorn, which left Liverpool May 16th, arrived at Boston on Wednesday afternoon, the 31st. Its arrival was celebrated with great rejoicings, and an entertainment was given on Thursday, by the city authorities and the merchants, in honor of the successful commencement of the enterprise.

We copy from the Boston Daily Advertiser, and the Atlas, of Thursday, the following items of news, by this arrival:

The foreign intelligence is not important. Matters remained in England without change. Cotton had declined slightly.

We find nothing of interest in the English papers respecting the North American Boundary. The Times of the 5th contains the report of the committee on Foreign relations on the subject without comment.

U. S. Bank Shares were quoted on the 9th at 161. to 161.10. The intelligence from the United States had operated favorably.

We have Paris dates to the 13th. They are wholly devoted to enthusiastic congratulations upon the idea that the Emperor Napoleon is to be transported to France. The papers say that Generals Bertrand and Gouraud, and Count de Cases are to accompany the Prince Joazeiro to St. Helena. General de Cases, of whom Napoleon took so affectionate leave at Fontainebleau, in 1814, will likewise proceed on the mission.

The cholera has again made its appearance at Bombay; and at the date of the accounts thirty persons had died of it.

The bank of Bombay, the Government having arranged all the difficulties, about to start into operation.

The latest intelligence from Constantinople is of the 22d of April. An express arrived with the positive assurance that Ibrahim Pacha had received orders in his father to march at once upon Constantinople. The London Sun remarks upon this that if it be true, orders must soon be given to the British to pass the Dardanelles for the protection of the Turkish capital. The Neapolitan quarrel is virtually at an end. The embargo laid by the King of Naples on British vessels is taken off, and the captured Neapolitan merchantmen will be restored. Negotiations for the arrangement of the dispute will be carried on in Paris. Amicable relations between Mr. Temple and the Neapolitan Government have been renewed.

The Sugar question occupies the French Chamber of Deputies, and Paris newspapers, to the exclusion of almost every other subject. The growers of sugar insist upon a high protective tariff on colonial sugars; whilst the merchants and colonial interests contend for suppression of the manufacture from the root, and protection for the sugar of French foreign possessions. The matters seem perplexed between the tending parties, and have not made distinct declaration of the course they intend to take.

FROM INDIA.

Letters from Bombay to the 1st of May. Preparations for the Chinese expedition were continued on a large scale. Singapore would be the principal place of rendezvous for all the troops, and the 10th of May was named as the latest day for the general muster.

An important decision, affecting the case of Capt. Elliot's Opium Scrip, had been delivered by the Supreme Court at Calcutta. A native merchant consigned to his agent in Canton, who consented to guarantee the safe return of proceeds in Sycee silver; instead of proof he forwarded Capt. Elliot's certificate that the opium had been delivered to him for the service of her Majesty's Government.

The Court decided, that as Captain Elliot was acting under the constraint of the Emperor he had issued, he could not be considered as exercising the authority vested in him by the British Government, and therefore his acts were invalid. The production of his certificate was held to be a defence to the action.

It is stated in the Boston papers, that the Charitable Societies of that City recently received a liberal endowment from the will of the late Mrs. Ann (the widow of the late John M'Lean), whose munificent bequests to the Massachusetts General Hospital, and to Harvard College, are well known. The bequest of Mrs. Lee has already paid for the purchase of nearly \$27,000. It is also stated, by the Rev. Henry Lee, jun., at the recent anniversary of the American Unitarian Association, that a donation, to be expended for the education and kindred objects, of Fifty thousand Dollars. The name of the donor was not stated.

A house of Mr. Tucker, at Goshen, N. H., was destroyed by fire on the 16th, and the mischievous disposition of a three years old. The fire was suddenly applied to the bed on which a man was asleep; it was however rescued by an older child. A house at Goshen was also consumed on the 19th, and two children playing with matches in the absence of their parents. One died the next day of the received, and the other was not expected to recover.

Proceedings of Congress.

Our Congressional Journal is to Tuesday last. The Senate was principally occupied on the Bankrupt Bill.

In the House, but little business of consequence was acted on.

TRIAL OF COM. ELLIOTT.

This trial is still in progress. On Tuesday, the Court decided, that no further evidence in chief should be introduced by the judge advocate, after the counsel for the accused had commenced examining his witnesses.

Beautiful Phenomenon.—On Friday evening, the 29th ult., a rare and beautiful phenomenon, of the auroral class, was exhibited in the sky. It was a perfect arch, of brilliant white, extending from about N. W. to S. E. touching the horizon at either extremity, and equally dividing the expanse of the heavens. In about 15 or 20 minutes it gradually disappeared, and was succeeded by an animated play of auroral flashes in the Northern sky. A similar appearance, some 12 or 14 years since, took place.

THE LATE MURDERS IN FLORIDA.

By a letter dated Gary's Ferry, May 25th. We have the following account of the melancholy scene that occurred on the Picolata road on the 23d. One wagon was coming out from St. Augustine and another going in, both wagons were attacked at about the same time, although about 2 miles apart, by parties of Indians numbering about 16 each. They killed two men in one wagon, and three in the other; three were missing and three made their escape—two of the missing have since come in, one being wounded, the other captured a blood vessel in running his name is D. C. Vose. The Indians plundered the wagons of every thing; the one going in contained the wardrobe and articles belonging to Forbes's theatrical company. One of the actors, a Mr. Lyne, and a musician were of the number killed.

One of the actors jumped out of the wagon and took to his heels; two of the Indians followed in pursuit, fired at and missed him; they then threw away their rifles and ran with their tomahawks, and whenever they came up near him he drew a pistol he had and they would retreat. He thus kept them at bay for 3 miles, which enabled him to reach Fort Searle in safety—the Indians close on him. There were only 6 men there. About 30 Indians came up, dressed in the actors' dresses, and danced all around the place, challenging the soldiers to fight but they were too weak to rally out.

The Indians remained on the ground nearly 4 hours; they packed 2 mules and 1 horse with their plunder and put off. An express went to town, the citizens turned out in hot pursuit, but did not reach the place until an hour after the Indians had left; they followed the trail to 6 mile creek, a little below Picolata, where they found the Indians had crossed. The letter continues, "Thus we go—the Indians as usual getting off. We are up in arms about it here. No farther news from Fort King. I heard to day, but cannot vouch for it, that Fort Crane near Newnansville was taken by the Indians and all but 1 man killed.

We learn that orders have been transmitted to Pensacola for the whole of the West India Squadron, with the exception of the Warrior, to return to northern ports during the hurricane months. It is probable that every harbor of size between Portland and the capes of the Chesapeake will be visited by one or more of the squadron during the summer; this forming, as it were, a temporary home squadron, and strengthening the attachment of the people to the navy, by an opportunity to inspect the ships and become acquainted with the officers. [Army and Navy Chronicle.]

Monument to Godfrey.—The Phil. National Gazette says,—"The Mercantile Library Company is endeavoring to raise a suitable monument over the remains of Godfrey, (the inventor of the Quadrant) which have been translated from Germantown to Laurel Hill Cemetery, near Philadelphia. Over the spot where he lay, a cart lane had been opened in disrespect to the sacred feeling which should attach itself to the long and silent home of Genius. As the illustrious dead has been shorn of his honors in the estimation of Europe by the merit of the invention of his Quadrant being given to Hadley, it becomes more necessary that his immortal fame should be vindicated on marble, and the fact be thus more directly insisted on, that America has paid back the debt to Europe, by smoothing the way of the mariner over that rough and troublous path which the Genoese had traced in darkness and peril."

Yesterday afternoon, between three and four o'clock, in Lombard, between Sixth and Seventh streets a white man and two colored men, whilst digging a sink, were suffocated by the foul air from the adjoining privy. The white man died instantly, and one of the colored men lived a short time. The other recovered. —Philad. U. S. Gas

The great house of Knight & Co. of Havana, has failed for a very large amount. It is said that it will prove a bad failure.

THE FRESHET AT THE SOUTH.

The Southern mail of Yesterday, brings many particulars of the late calamitous freshet in South-Carolina and Georgia.

The Savannah Georgian of May 30th, says:—

"On Wednesday night, when our first notice of the freshet was given, our city was in the most painful state of excitement. Already had a considerable portion of the city been inundated, and the river continued to rise at a fearful rate.

To attempt any description of a calamity so awfully sublime, would be worse than vain; it required to be seen to comprehend its vast destructive capacity. About 12 o'clock Wednesday night the city was completely submerged, and the river continued to rise.

The scene was a very painful one; many families were still in their houses, entirely surrounded by a current to them impassable without aid, and the water making rapid inroads upon them. From this fearful and alarming situation they were relieved by boats and horsemen, not, however, in some instances, until they were standing to their necks in water. When the day dawned our city appeared as if standing in the midst of a vast sea of water, which extended as far as the eye could reach, from the highest eminence.

Boats capable of carrying 40 bales of cotton were floating through every street in the city with the greatest ease, and Broad street was from 2 to 10 feet deep, running with the rapidity of a mountain torrent. This morning, the water is withdrawn from the streets.

Many dwellings have been entirely swept away, and a great many more have been rendered entirely unfit for use. Several brick buildings, some of them very handsome edifices have been much injured, and others must be taken down. Much cotton has floated out from the ware houses and was carried off, and hundreds of bales are forever lost both in this city and Hamburg. The precise quantity we know not, but suppose that at least one thousand bales have been lost in the two places, and there are many who think our estimate not enough.

All the mill dams, and the bridges on the carriage roads have been swept away by the flood.

A letter from Columbus, dated May 28th, says:—

"The Columbia canal, of seven miles in length, is supposed to be entirely destroyed. All the large plantations below us are covered with water, and the crops ruined."

Great Explosion.—Referring to the recent powder magazine explosion at Alton, Illinois, the St. Louis Republican says:—

The building was of stone, not a vestige of which remains on the ground. Some stones were thrown across the Mississippi and to an immense height, some of which in falling cut their way through the roof and several floors of buildings. A rock three feet long fell on the roof of a warehouse and stopped at the ground floor. Another stone of several pounds weight cut through a roof and two floors, and fell on a bed between a man and his wife—no one was injured. Nearly every pane of glass in Lower and Upper Alton was broken and in the penitentiary and several other buildings the sashes were carried into the room. Nothing but the hour at which it occurred prevented the loss of life.

When the Egle left, two men had been arrested under suspicion that they had fired it by a train laid through the crevices in the wall. They were undergoing examination. No other motive is assigned for the act than wanton mischief.

The report was distinctly heard and the shock felt here, a distance of about 22 miles, and even several miles beyond this. So great was the jar and so loud the report, that the spectators in the theatre made for the doors and people ran out of their houses.

From the United States Gazette.

THE FORGERY.

A person has been arrested in this city, on suspicion of being the man who defrauded the banks last April of about \$15,000 by means of forged checks, which were marked "good" by one bank and deposited in another.

Previous to the year 1835 frauds of a similar character were committed on several of the New-York banks, and no clue was found to the rogue. When the report of the Philadelphia frauds reached that city it struck some of the gentlemen of the banks that the course by the Philadelphia rogue was so much like that adopted in New-York, that there was a probability that one man had been guilty of both; accordingly they requested that some of the forged checks should be sent to them, and on comparing them with those which they had taken six years since, the writing appeared so similar as to leave little doubt as to the identity of the forger.

Mr. Young, of the United States Bank in New-York, gave notice to the banks in this city, that there was information which might be valuable to them, and immediately one or two of the tellers who had been deceived repaired to New-York, where they learned that the individual suspected was a Dr. Eldredge, and his writing was subsequently compared with a letter received by the Moryamensing Bank just after the frauds, and thought to be in the same hand.

After returning, the tellers of the Western Bank, of the Commercial Bank, and of the Moryamensing Bank, having procured a warrant for Dr. E. placed

themselves at the windows of a house directly opposite his residence, and awaited his egress, confident that they should know the person to whom they had paid the money. Dr. E. shortly afterward came out, but his dress was such as to leave some doubt. Soon afterward he appeared again in a different dress, and was at once recognized, arrested and taken to Alderman Davis's. After due examination, the Doctor was committed to prison.

A search warrant was granted, and the officers and others found the room of their prisoner most magnificently furnished, and his wardrobe supplied beyond all ordinary example. Among the articles were numerous costly wedding presents, marked 31 of June, with the names of those to whom they were designed.

It seems that Dr. Eldredge, with a fine person, good education, and easy manners had for many years the acquaintance of some of the best families of New-York, and travel in Europe had improved his means of ingratiating himself. In one of the private drawers of Dr. E.'s desk were found bundles of bank notes amounting to upward of seven thousand dollars, and a due bill for two or three thousand dollars, lent to a person.

In addition to the above we learn that the accused is a native of Troy; that travelled in Europe with Dr. Mott, and is suspected of a robbery committed on that gentleman in Paris. Some of the New-York banks were defrauded by forgeries, several years ago, to the amount of about \$20,000, and strong presumptive proof exists that he was the forger in that case also. He was, when arrested, on the eve of marriage with a lady of Philadelphia, and immediately after the marriage his intention was to embark for Europe.

NOTICE.—There will be Preaching in the Great Temple, the open air (health and weather permitting,) To-morrow, Sunday, June 7th, at 10 o'clock A. M. and at 3 P. M. on Devens's Wharf, near the Custom-House. Also at half past One o'clock, and at 6 P. M. in Washington-Square. Friends and foes, Citizens and Strangers, are respectfully invited to attend, by

S. H. WEED, Missionary in the Great Temple.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, MAY, 1840.

Therm'rs.		WINDS.		GENERAL ASPECT OF THE WEATHER.	
N.	E.	N.	E.		
1 46.65.50	50	SE	SW	Clear	Rain
2 46.64.50	50	SW	SW	Clear	all day
3 45.65.53	53	SW	SW	Clear	then cloudy
4 40.66.46	46	SE	SE	Cloudy	with Rain all day
5 40.66.50	50	SW	SE	Rain	Storm
6 40.66.50	50	SW	SW	Cloudy	then clear
7 41.66.45	45	SW	SW	Clear	all day
8 44.66.39	39	SE	SE	Clear	then cloudy
9 48.66.45	45	SE	SE	Rain & Snow	all day
10 48.66.45	45	SE	SE	Rain	then cloudy
11 42.66.45	45	SE	SE	Clear	all day
12 44.66.45	45	SW	SW	Clear	all day
13 44.66.45	45	SW	SW	Clear	all day
14 44.66.45	45	SW	SW	Cloudy	Clear
15 44.66.45	45	SW	SW	Clear	all day
16 44.66.45	45	SW	SW	Clear	all day
17 44.66.45	45	SW	SW	Clear	all day
18 44.66.45	45	SW	SW	Clear	all day
19 44.66.45	45	SW	SW	Clear	all day
20 44.66.45	45	SW	SW	Clear	all day
21 44.66.45	45	SW	SW	Clear	all day
22 44.66.45	45	SW	SW	Clear	all day
23 44.66.45	45	SW	SW	Clear	all day
24 44.66.45	45	SW	SW	Clear	all day
25 44.66.45	45	SW	SW	Clear	all day
26 44.66.45	45	SW	SW	Clear	all day
27 44.66.45	45	SW	SW	Clear	all day
28 44.66.45	45	SW	SW	Clear	all day
29 44.66.45	45	SW	SW	Clear	all day
30 44.66.45	45	SW	SW	Clear	all day
31 44.66.45	45	SW	SW	Foggy	morning, then clear

Quantity of Rain in the Month, 4.27 100ths inches.

Mean average of this Month, 53.84

Mean do. of May, last year, 55.49

Mean do. of May, 1825, the warmest, 53.58

May in last 23 years, 53.58

Mean do. of May, 1832, the coldest, 50.56

May in last 23 years, 50.56

Quantity of Rain in March, April & May, this Year, is 11.95-100ths inches.

" same months, last Year, 9.43-100ths Inet.

REMARKS.—The average of this Month is 2 deg. less than May of last year; 6 deg. less than May, 1825, the warmest in last 23 years, and 3 deg. more than May, 1832, the coldest May in same period.

The Month generally, has been cool, but pleasant. On the 9th, we had rain, and a severe snow storm during the day; the roofs of the houses were covered, and the side-walks 2 inches deep; it remained on the ground at some depth, until next day. Such a snow storm, so late in May, is not recollected by our oldest inhabitants.

BRIGHTON MARKET. Monday, June 1.

Reported for the Boston Daily Advertiser.

At Market, 320 Beef Cattle, (including 35 unsold last week) 20 pairs of Working Oxen, 40 Cows and Calves, 140 Sheep, and 450 Swine.

PRICES.—Beef Cattle.—We reduce our quotations to conform to sales. We quote a few extra at \$7.25; first quality \$6.75 to \$7. second quality \$6.25 to \$6.75; third quality \$5.75 to \$6.25.

Working Oxen.—A few sales.—\$75, 80, 92, \$110, and \$147.

Cows and Calves.—\$21, 25, 28, \$32 & \$40.

Sheep.—Lots were sold at \$3.75, \$4 & \$4.12.

Swine.—Dull. Lots to peddle were sold at \$1.4 and \$1.45 for Sows, and \$1.4 and \$1.45 for Barrows. At retail, from 5 to 7 cts.

100 Beef Cattle remain unsold.

and in consequence of the depressed state of the Woolen business, and the stoppage of a large amount of machinery, prices are expected to be still lower after the new clip comes into market.

PRICES OF WOOL.—Prime of Saxony fleeces 15 a 45 cents per lb.; American fullblood, washed, 40 a 45; do. 3.4 do. 40 a 42; do. 1.2 do. 35 a 38; 1.4 & common, 32 a 34; super-fine Northern pulled lambs 42 a 45; No. 1 do. 35 a 40; No. 2, do. 23 a 25; No. 3 do. 18 a 20.

Married.

At Savannah (Geo.) on the 25th ult. by the Rev Mr. Neufville, George Jones, Esq. of Savannah, to Mrs. Mary Wallace Nuttall, of Florida.

At South Kingstown on Sunday last, by the Rev Mr. Newman, Mr. Thomas S. Howard, of this town, to Miss Elizabeth P. Brown, of South-Kingstown.

Died.

At Providence on Tuesday last, Mrs. Elizabeth Wadsworth, wife of Dr. John A. Wadsworth, and daughter of the late Benjamin Mott, of Portsmouth, in the 41st year of her age.

At Portsmouth on the 5th ult. Mr. George S. Brownell, son of Capt. George Brownell, in the 30th year of his age.

At Fall River on the 22d ult. Mrs. Sarah Gray, wife of Hon. Nathaniel Borden, and daughter of Parson Gray, Esq.

At Hingham, (Ken.) Gen. John Adams, aged 83 years.—He commanded the Kentucky troops at the Battle of New-Orleans.

Weekly Almanac.

1840.	Sun.	Sun.	Moon.	High
JUNE.	rise.	sets.	sets.	water.
6 Saturday,	4 36	7 34	0 4	J 22
7 Sunday,	4 35	7 35	0 25	2 4
8 Monday,	4 34	7 36	0 45	2 47
9 Tuesday,	4 33	7 37	1 5	3 28
10 Wednesday,	4 32	7 38	1 24	4 10
11 Thursday,	4 31	7 39	1 47	4 56
12 Friday,	4 30	7 39	2 15	5 43

Full Moon 14th day. 9h. 39m. Evening.

MERCURY MARINE LIST.

Port of Newport.

ARRIVED.

Tuesday, June 2.—Sch'r Rapid, Piper, from Camden, Me for Virginia.

Sch'r James Ois. Dimon, from Newbern for Boston.

Sch'r Rachel & Nancy, McCamlet, from Bangor for H. rtford.

Thursday, June 4.—Sch'r Export, Gardiner, from Philadelphia for Providence.

Friday, June 5.—Sch'r Louisa, Allen, from Baltimore.

Sch'r Florida, Long, from Philadelphia for Boston.

Sloop Excel, M2n o. from New-York, with loss of the head of the mast.

Sloop New-York, Baker, from New-York for Providence.

Sloop Revolution, Eldridge, from Hartford for Fall River.

No Entries or Clearances since our last.

Upwards of 200 sail of Fishing Vessels from Eastern Ports were at anchor in our harbor, on Thursday, and yesterday. These Vessels are engaged in the Mackerel fishery, and are manned on an average, with eight men each.

MARINE MEMORANDA.

Brig Poland, Gardner for Havana, cleared at Savannah 23d ult.

At St. Augustine 16th ult. Brig Octavia, Orr, from New-York.

Arrived at New Bedford on Wednesday, Ship J. Soper, Sandford, from South Atlantic, with 1200 bbls. oil, (150 sp.)

Ship Gold Hunter, of Fall River, was spoken Dec. 16th, with 400 wh. 300 sp.

NET SHAWLS.

NEW Style MITTS, Net Veils, Shawls and Scarfs, just received

H. SESSIONS, 162, Thames-st.

FOR NEW-YORK.

THE Steam Boat MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. J. J. Constock, will leave

the Long Wharf, in New York, for New-York, on MONDAY Next, JUNE 8th at 2 o'clock P. M.

June 6, 1840.

For Providence, Bristol, & Newport.

THE new, spacious and swift steamboat BALLOON, Capt. B. F. Woolsey, will leave Providence and Newport, during the week, (Mondays excepted) as follows:—

Leave Providence at 9 o'clock A. M.

Leave Newport at 3 1/2 o'clock P. M.

On Sunday, will leave Providence at 8 A. M. and Newport, at 5 P. M.

Freight of all description will be taken at packet prices, at the risk of the owner.

Fare each way, 50 cents.

June 6.

NOTICE.

A SPECIAL MEETING of the Rhode-Island Historical Society, will be

held at the State House in Providence, on SATURDAY, June 6th, at 4 o'clock P. M. to take into consideration the expediency of making an arrangement with the State for the occupancy of some part of the State House in Providence, as a place of deposit for the Cabinet and Library of the Society, and for the transaction of other business.

A general and punctual attendance is requested.

W. R. STAPLES, Sec'y.

Providence, May 29, 1840.

SALES AT AUCTION.

COAL, at Auction.

On MONDAY, June 8th, At 10 o'clock A. M. will be Sold at Auction, on Stevens's Wharf, to close concern.

ABOUT 50 Tons of Schuykill COAL, of good quality, in lots to suit purchasers, say from One to Five Tons, or from One Ton to the whole, as may be required.—The Coal is not paid under an apprehension of a fall in price, but from indisposition necessity to close accounts. Conditions, Cash.

J. C. SHAW, Auc'r.

For sale, at private sale, until June 8th, by ROBERT STEVENS—to whom those indebted for Coal, are particularly requested to make immediate payment, the owner being present, and wishing to receive his money.

At Auction, it will be sold as it is now on the wharf, and those wishing it re-screened previous to taking it, can have it done, at an extra charge of fifty cents per ton over their bids.

Collector's SALE of Real Estate.

ER. Agent for Newport, R. I. and Dr.
WADSWORTH Providence